

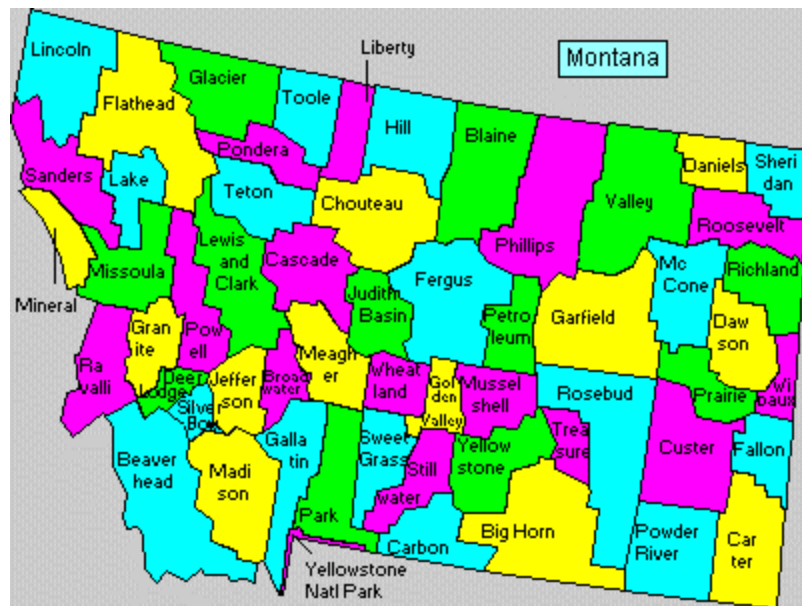
# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### State of Montana

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

January 2000



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## **Montana**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population: 799,065 (1990 census); 880,000 (1998 estimate)
- Gender: 49.5% male, 50.5% female
- Age: 27.9% under 18 years old, 13.3% 65 years or older
- Race/Ethnicity: 92.7% White; .3% Black; 6% American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; .5% Asian or Pacific Islander; 1.5% Hispanic Origin
- Percent of Population Below Poverty Level: 16.3%

### **Politics<sup>2</sup>**

- U.S. Senate Members: Conrad Burns (R), Max Baucus (D)
- U.S. House Member: Rick Hill (R)
- Governor: Marc Racicot
- Lt. Governor: Judy Martz
- Attorney General: Joe Mazurek

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- In FY 1999 ONDCP in conjunction with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awarded \$100,000 to Northern Cheyenne Reservation for drug prevention under the Drug Free Community Support Program. Two other community coalitions were awarded funding under the FY 1998 Drug Free Community Support Program:  
*Havre Encourages Long-Range Prevention (HELP) Committee, Inc. in Havre, Montana.* HELP Committee, Inc. was founded in 1979 and is located in Hill County in central Montana, 35 miles south of the Canadian border. Project activities include: Latchkey programs; Recreation and school-based services; Substance abuse prevention education for parents of high-risk youth; A media campaign against the use of tobacco, underage drinking, and binge drinking at the university level; Policy development concerning youth curfews, equity in dispositions of youth for offenses related to substance abuse and support of a "minor in possession" law.  
*Missoula County Office of Planning and Grants in Missoula, Montana.* The Missoula Alliance for Youth was established three years ago as a broad-based community effort to reduce substance abuse and delinquency among local youth. The Alliance developed a flagship project focusing on risk and resiliency for youth at the CS Porter Middle School. The success of the project attracted a \$400,000 DeWitt Wallace Reader's Digest grant, as well as more than \$200,000 in local funding to replicate the project in four additional schools. With the new grant funds, the Alliance will replicate the project in two more Missoula schools and Missoula's Youth Drug Court, and will hire a coordinator to manage all coalition activities.<sup>3</sup>
- The Northern Cheyenne Weed and Seed is one of the two Native Indian American pilot sites throughout the nation awarded the grant in 1997. The Boys and Girls Club

of the Northern Cheyenne Nation was designated by the Tribal President's Office in 1996 as the official representative for the Weed and Seed Project and was designated by the US Department of Justice as one of two Native Indian American sites based on the high rate of juvenile crime occurring on the reservation.

Notable Programs of the Northern Cheyenne Weed and Seed:

*Youth Business Center*-The Weed and Seed project has begun developing a entrepreneurial program focusing on at-risk youth. This program will teach youth the basic core functions of business, from defining business and work to teaching business and work concepts and finally implementing a printing business, which will be run by the youth. This program will network with the Tribal Court System as a alternative to incarceration for youth. The program is currently operating with four court ordered youth, an economic development specialist and three teen mentors. It is located in a building adjacent to the Boys and Girls Club. The printing business will have the necessary means to design and print letterhead, business cards, stationary, T-Shirts, jackets, etc.

*Boys and Girls Programming*-The Northern Cheyenne Weed and Seed Safe Haven is also a Boys and Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Nation. The Club has offered, over the course of the project, direct services to approximately 900 youth ranging in age from 5-18 years. The Safe Haven programming provides for activities centering on athletics, recreation, culture, and education. Every day, the club is open from 8:00 am to 11:30 PM., with an array of volunteers, youth workers, and employees. The Club has begun offering an exclusive Teen Night program from 7:00 PM to 11:00 PM seven nights a week as an alternative for youth that normally roam the streets. The Teen Night program offers alcohol, drug and violence prevention; recreation activities; socializing; peer maundering and a neutral environment from the streets.<sup>4</sup>

### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime<sup>5</sup>**

- There were a total of 104 local police and sheriff's departments in Montana during 1998. They employed 2,431 personnel, of these 1,504 were officers and 927 were civilians. The Montana State Police employed 267 employees of these 207 were officers and 60 were civilians.
- There were 3,158 drug offenses reported in Montana during 1998. The Crime Index in Montana was 32,918 and the Crime Rate was 4,799 during 1998.

Offense	Total All Ages	Juvenile
Homicide	15	4
Rape	201	35
Robbery	199	34
Assault	1,124	1,724
Burglary	3,987	592
Larceny	25,646	4,063
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,755	269
Drug Offenses	3,185	1,415

## Drugs<sup>6</sup>

- A survey of Montana high school students indicated that 45.1% of them had tried marijuana at least once in their lifetimes. The national average for lifetime marijuana use was 47.1%.

Percent of Montana High School Students Using Selected Drugs, 1997

Drug Type and Use	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime Marijuana Use (1)	41.8%	48.3%	45.1%
Current Marijuana Use (2)	23.2	30.3	26.9
Lifetime Cocaine Use	8.6	10.3	9.6
Current Cocaine Use	3.5	4.7	4.1
Lifetime "Crack" or "Freebase" Use	6.1	7.0	6.6
Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use	2.8	5.6	4.2
Lifetime Injected Illegal Drug Use (3)	1.8	3.8	2.8
Lifetime Use of Other Illegal Drugs (4)	19.9	20.5	20.3
Lifetime Use of Inhalants	21.1	20.6	20.8

1. Lifetime Use = ever tried drug in life
2. Current Use = used drug one or more times in last 30 days before survey
3. Used a needle to inject drugs
4. Other Drugs Include = LSD, PCP, MDMA, Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Mushrooms.

## Trafficking and Seizures<sup>7</sup>

- There were a total of 580 marijuana plants eradicated in Montana during 1998 under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.

Number of Plants Seized in Montana, 1998	
OUTDOOR OPERATIONS	
Plots Eradicated	2
Cultivated Plants Eradicated	14
Ditchweed Eradicated	0
INDOOR OPERATIONS	
Grows Seized	19
Plants Eradicated	566
TOTAL	
Total Plants Eradicated	580
Number of Arrests	58
Number of Weapons Seized	5
Value of Assets Seized	\$70,600

## Courts<sup>8</sup>

- Of the 230 Federal defendants in Montana during FY 1998 31.1% of them were charged with a drug offense. The most common drug was methamphetamine (40.2%), followed by: marijuana (36.1%); powder cocaine (11.1%); heroin (5.5%); and crack cocaine (1.3%).

## Corrections<sup>9</sup>

- There were a total of 2,517 inmates in under the jurisdiction of Federal and State correctional authorities in Montana during 1997, which rose 8.6% to 2,734 in 1998. The Montana Department of Corrections maintains a zero tolerance policy in its facilities and community programs. Offenders are required to submit to drug testing upon entering an adult facility or community program.<sup>10</sup>

## Treatment<sup>11</sup>

- In Montana during October of 1997 there were 45 substance abuse facilities treating 2,298 clients. Of the 2,298 clients 49.4% were being treated for both alcohol and drug abuse problems; 21.0% were being treated for drug problems; and 20.3% for alcohol only.

## Sources

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

<sup>2</sup> State of Montana Web site: <http://www.mt.gov/>

<sup>3</sup> ONDCP Web site: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>

<sup>4</sup> Executive Office of Weed and Seed Web site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows.htm>

<sup>5</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998*, October 1999

<sup>6</sup> Center for Disease Control and Prevention, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - United States, 1997*, August 1998

<sup>7</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, *FY 1998 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program*, March 1999

<sup>8</sup> United States Sentencing Commission Web site: <http://www.ussc.gov/judpack/jp1998.htm>

<sup>9</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1998*, August 1999

<sup>10</sup> Corrections Program Office, *State Efforts to Reduce Substance Abuse Among Offenders*, October 1998

<sup>11</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Uniform Facility Data Sets (UFDS): 1997 Data on Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities*, June 1999

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